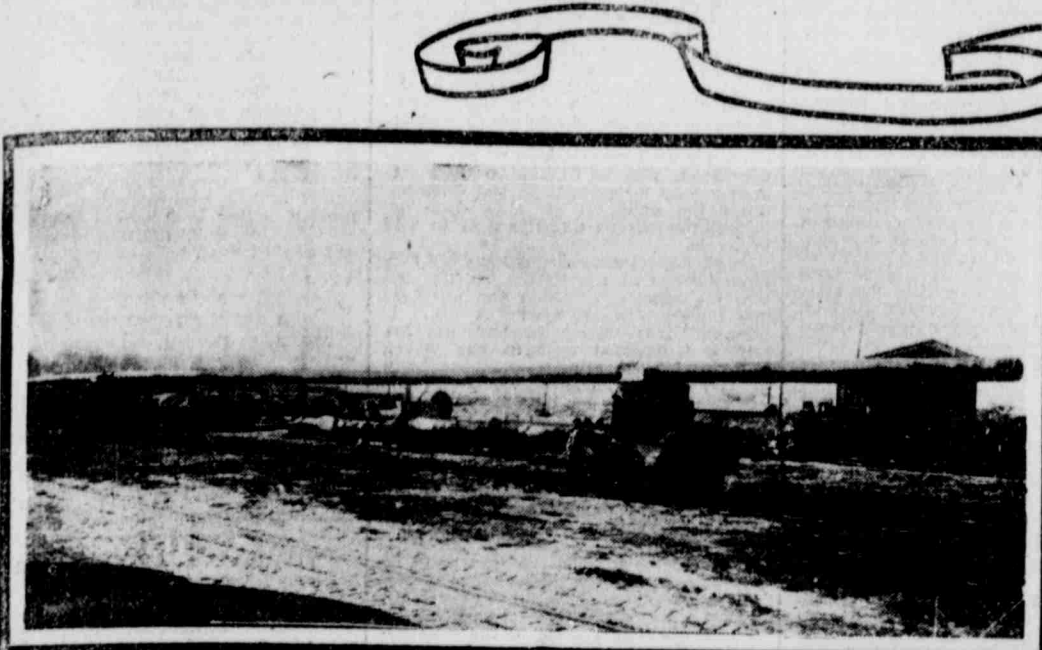


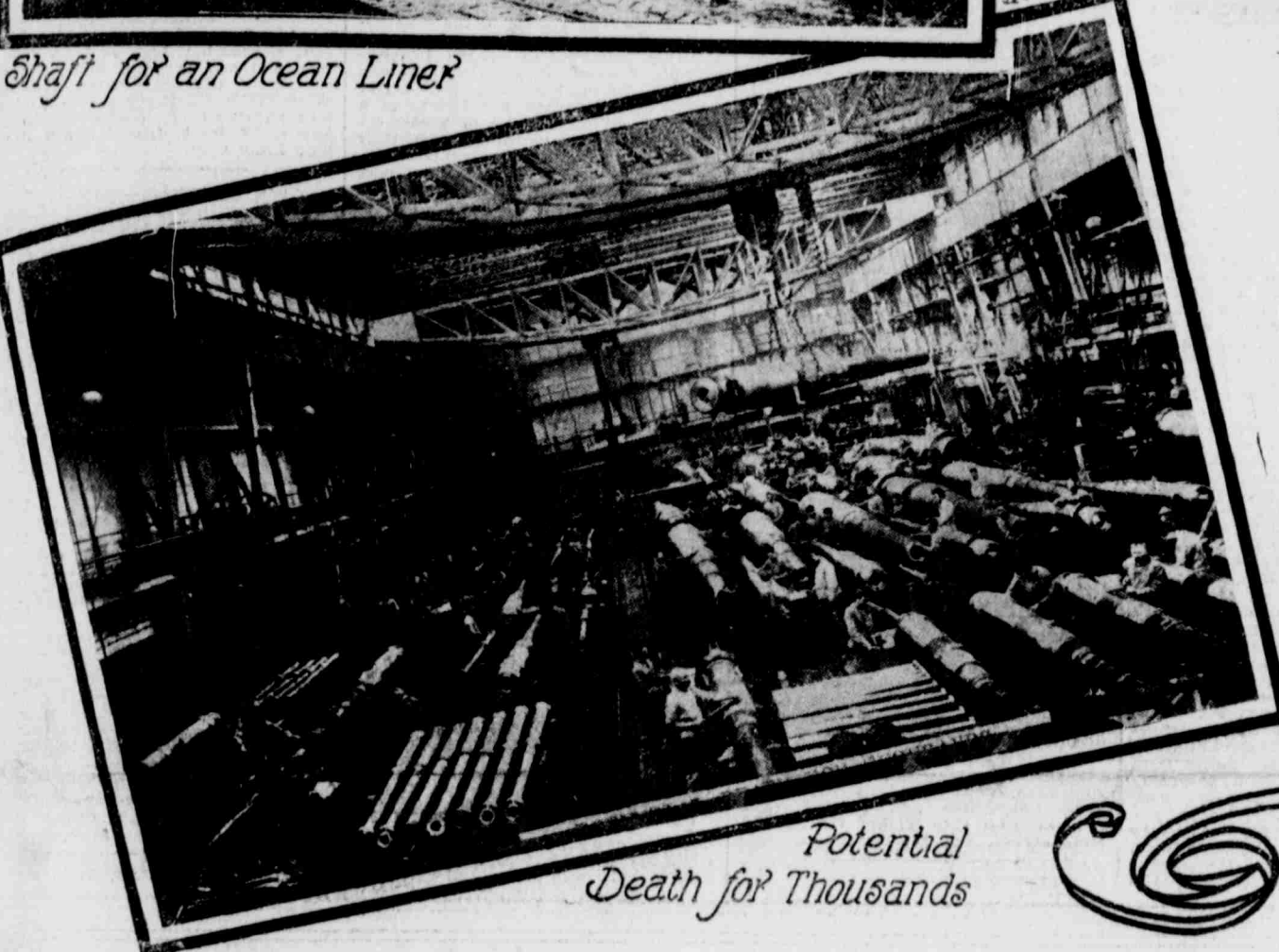
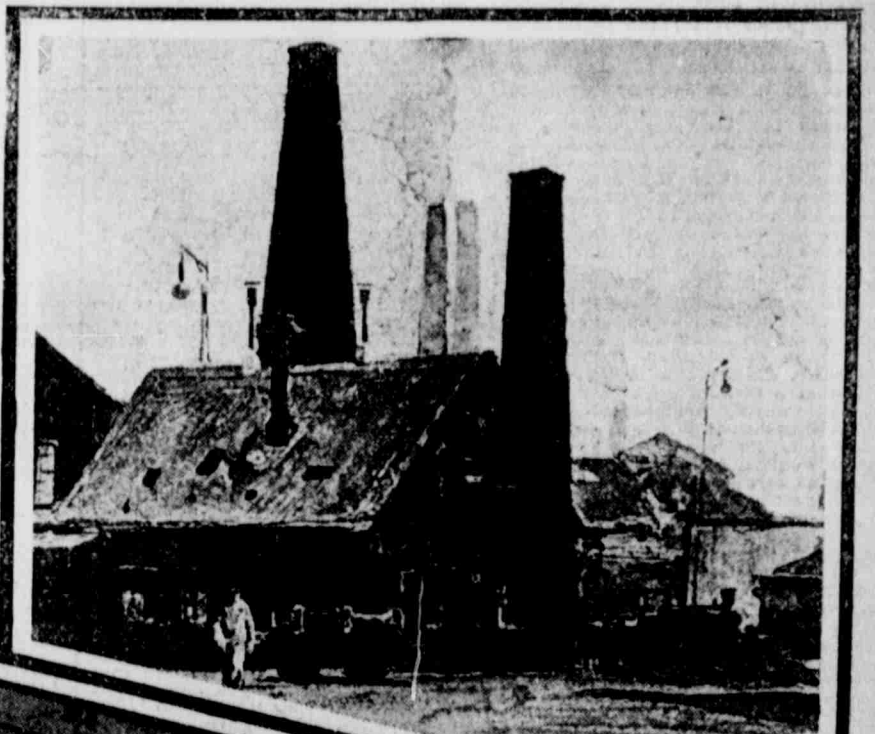
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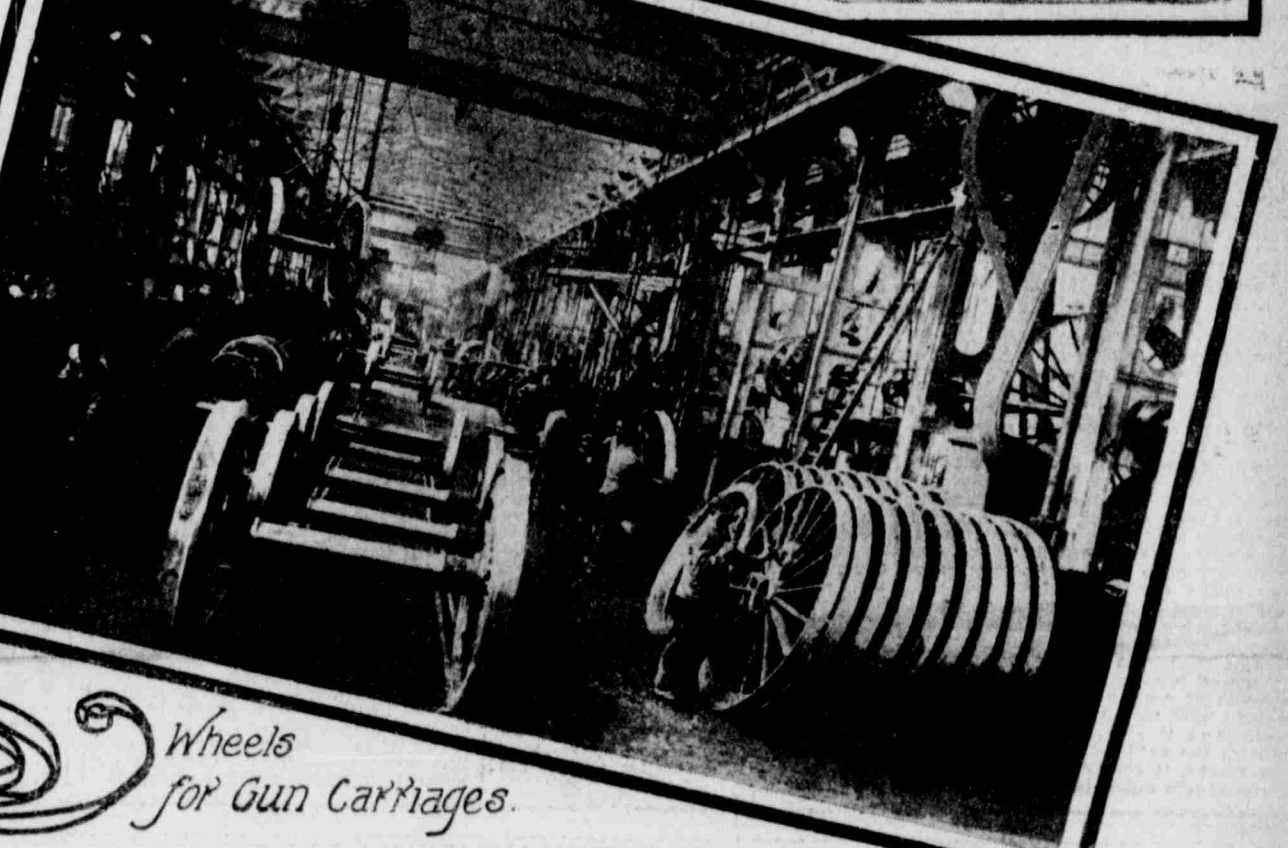
Shaft for an Ocean Liner



Where
Krupp's Began



Potential
Death for Thousands



Wheels
for Gun Carriages.

"Swell-Headed" Society Won't Go Out of Mourning

(Special Correspondence.)
LONDON, July 2.—Contrary to the wishes of the king and the royal family that portion of society which has nothing whatever to do with the court set is determined to wear the trappings of woe for the late king as long as the royal entourage wears it. Scores of those on the fringe of society are wearing unrelieved black with the sole object of impressing on the world at large that they are in the royal set though they would not think of going to the palace for their own government for their own relatives who had joined the majority for Englishwomen as a rule, loathe being compelled to don black and they lighten it by giving decent opportunity.

King George has intimated distinctly that he has no objection to people, not equally in the royal set, entertaining and giving dances, but not one will do of course military men cannot attend dances, but there are other men and if hostesses wanted to give dances they could do so.

DUCHESS GOES FISHING.
The Duchess of Roxburghe got deadly dull in London and a week or two ago she and the duke with a party of friends they are entertaining, went off to Norway to fish. Her grace is expected to return with her rod and has developed a passion for fishing. She learned under the tuition of the princess royal (the Duchess of Fife) and very soon out-dished her teacher.

London has been perfectly insufferable. Lady Granard recently told a friend. The countess has even more of nervous energy and she has to be amused in "perpetual motion" if she is to be happy. She has been enjoying herself selecting the decorations for the exquisite suite of rooms which are to be the nurseries of her small daughter at Forbes House. The day dustered in blue and white, the walls tains and blinds trimmed with Irish lace will embellish it in due course. The tiny bath is of marble with silver fittings.

UNCONVENTIONAL FAMILY.
There is no doubt about it, the Deacon family are unconventional. They are startling people and setting them talking. The "elopement" romance re- Albert Radziwill Deacon and Prince Yvon which got into circulation because of remarks made by the fair Dorothy herself who happened to say to someone that she thought it must be the greatest fun in the world for two people who loved each other to get away. She only wished that other to Green still existed, and so on. I have all accounts she is far prettier than her sister, Gladys, who has been broken more than any American woman who ever set foot on these shores. Dorothy, then, here, known in Paris society, has a charming, now Mrs. Baldwin de la Calle, wherein foreign nobility and receptions numbers of American and foreign nobility. In her "little girl" dresses Dorothy looks about age since she made her debut and has had nearly as many "offers" as Gladys. As Princess Albert Radziwill she will be a very great lady. The

prince has a home in Paris and a historic family seat in Poland which is renowned in the country's records. In olden days things were conducted on a scale of rare magnificence at this picturesque stronghold and the philanthropy and the hospitality of the prince's ancestors are a matter of history. The Polish family hate the Russians though openly they are diplomatic enough to say nothing about it. In fact they are now on quite friendly terms with the imperial family and one day no doubt, the new American princess will find herself received with open arms by that most dignified and exclusive of sovereigns, the czarina, who will not find it wise to snub anyone who has married into the house of Radziwill. The bride-elect has been given the most wonderful historic jewels of barbaric splendor by her fiancé. They are still in their old picturesque settings—a trifle too heavy and massive for modern taste, but the prince refuses to have them reset. One of the strings of pearls is five yards long and is said to be the finest in Europe, the coloring and the matching being unique.

CROWN PRINCE'S ROMANCE.
The crown prince of Germany has sent Dorothy Deacon a photograph of himself in a jeweled frame for a wedding present. He still, no doubt, has memories of the days when he was willing to relinquish his rights to rule the fatherland for the love of Gladys Deacon. Most people remember the romantic story. It took place at Blenheim when the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough entertained a great house party "to meet" the Kaiser's heir. Among the guests was Gladys Deacon, who was in those days a fast friend of the duchess. The second night he was at the palace he requested his hostess to allow him to take the beautiful American girl in to dinner. Every one at table on the occasion realized that his Imperial highness was head over ears in love—in fact, he made no attempt to disguise the fact. Miss Deacon herself, however, gave him no encouragement, on the contrary, she was most dignified and distant, but her friends suggest that the prince really had an impression on her and that that is why she has not married, so far.

Lord and Lady Maidstone have been paying the price of fame once or twice since their marriage. Motoring through Wales they stopped for a few days at Llandrindod Wells, whereupon the management promptly announced far and wide the advent of the interesting couple. The result was that in 24 hours the house was crammed from basement to garret. The bride and bridegroom had their own suite of rooms and never appeared at all in the public apartments, and some of the guests protested that the management was boasting of the presence of distinguished company which did not exist and made a great fuss. When Lady Maidstone heard of it, she came down in one of her lovely tulle dinner gowns and dined with her husband in the public dining room, later writing her name and some kindly remarks in the visitors' book. And to the various guests who had come from far and near were convinced that the lovely American bride was there in the flesh after all.

LADY MARY.

Where Millions of Dollars are Converted into Material of War

(Special Correspondence.)
BERLIN, July 12.—In these days when half the world is watching Germany and wondering what she will do next in the way of military expansion or aggression the Krupp works constitute the hinge and pivot on which Germany's military strength turns. They are a constant menace to her foes. It is here that militant Germany's inventive genius and productive power are concentrated and here is the birthplace of myriads of engines destined to seal out death and destruction to those who venture to thwart the Teutons.

The Krupp works dominate the whole of Essen, a town of about 200,000 inhabitants. Situated in the center, close to the railway, they, together with their attendant institutions, cover an area of 200 acres. The tentacle arms of the vast establishment stretch out, octopus-like on all sides. Two thousand tracks and over 10 locomotives rush along these tracks daily, conveying Germany's guns, armor-plates, ammunition, shells, to German garrisons, forts, ports and harbors. Six thousand tons of coal, coke and briquettes are poured daily into the huge creature's insatiable appetite. One and a quarter million tons of fuel are required annually to appease its insatiable appetite.

It will be plain to the most casual observer that in such circumstances where Germany's future prestige and fate are concerned, it is almost impossible for the foreman to gain access to the works. Argus-eyed janitors, semi-military guards and trusty agents have to be passed, and, perhaps, outwitted before the stranger can approach the precincts of Krupp's. Even the highest and most distinguished military and artillery officers who have served for years in the German army are allowed to see only a part of the works, and then only when provided with special passes signed and countersigned by Krupp officials and the German war office.

Strangers who are sufficiently distinguished to obtain special favors from the German foreign office are received at Krupp's with the courtesy and amiability that is inseparable today from every German business concern. But they are shown only what it lies in the interest of Germany for them to see and nothing more. The officials of the works themselves are mostly in ignorance of the extent, destination and nature of the orders entrusted to their various departments. It is not only highly probable, but a matter of common talk, that the various officials possess no more information concerning their work than is absolutely necessary to execute the orders given them. All the threads of the works are held together in the hands of one or two trustworthy men, unimpeachable and loyal and of the highest standing. Life curiosity or meddlesomeness may lead to unpleasant experiences at the hands of the various private detectives, plain clothes policemen, etc., told off to frustrate inconvenient investigations. Inquiries, unless specially sanctioned, may lead to detention and subsequent imprisonment as a foreign spy.

HELP FROM THE EMPIRE.
The systematic protection afforded to

Krupp's by the German government has materially assisted the firm in its foreign trade. Orders have been frequently captured abroad, notably from minor states such as Serbia, in the teeth of English, American and French competition; pressure has been brought to bear on such states by the German diplomatic representative. It is stated in Germany by those who ought to know that Krupp's orders have sometimes been made a sine-qua-non for the obtaining of loans at advantageous terms in the Fatherland. Nevertheless, states have, it is said, gone so far as to give orders for batteries of quick-firing guns, merely because they stood in need of financial support. Other German and French ordnance factories are embittered by such maneuvers. This embitterment has recently found expression in a remonstrance in the German Reichstag during the discussion on the German naval budget. Count Oppersdorf, an ultramontane, complained of the "monopoly granted to Krupp and the firm's high prices." In reply Admiral von Tirpitz stated that the German government was responsible for the enlargement of the Krupp works begun in 1907 for which an additional loan of \$12,500,000 was taken up, and that it had bound itself to accept no other than Krupp armor-plates and ordnance for a series of years. Krupp's foreign trade is also promoted by the German military instructors serving in foreign armies. They have not been slow to foist Krupp guns, armor plates and even torpedo boats on the countries in which they were privileged to serve.

To a great many people the name of Krupp only implies the vast gun and armor plate factory at Essen. This conception does not correspond to facts. The firm comprises, in addition to the Essen factory, a huge shipbuilding yard—the "Germania"—at Kiel, three coal mines employing 10,000 men, iron ore mines in Germany and Spain, three huge smelting works at Enzers, Neudorf and Sayn, the Gruson armor-plate works near Magdeburg, the "Anson" steel works at Annen, the "Friedrich Alfred" smelting works at Rheinhausen, a shipyard and a shipping wharf with ocean going steamships at Rotterdam. On the 1st of February, 1910, there was a total of 67,682 men employed at these establishments, including 6,774 officials.

ITS HUMBLE ORIGIN.
As a striking instance of German energy, tenacity of purpose and thoroughness it is interesting to go back to the humble origin of the mighty concern.

At the opening of the international exhibition of 1851, now the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, London, a block of cast steel weighing 300 pounds and bearing the inscription "Largeblock" in bold, conspicuous lettering, attracted general attention. Among the wondering crowd was a quiet individual, who, slipping out of the throng, hurried rapidly away. A few weeks later there stood side by side with the exhibit another block of cast steel of huge dimensions, weighing 4,500 pounds on which was stamped in quite diminutive letters "small block." The quiet individual was Alfred Krupp, at that time unknown to the world, and the block of crucible steel came from his humble cottage factory at Essen, now standing as a memento of bygone days in the

midst of one of the greatest factories in the world.

Starting in 1810 in the small cottage factory with six workmen, Frederick Krupp began operations with the dogged purpose of achieving fame. Sacrificing both resources and health to the object in view, he bequeathed at his death in 1826 nothing but a small forge and his secret of making crucible steel to his son Alfred, then 14 years of age. How this lad imposed by a similar spirit converted, as it by a magician's wand, the little forge into the huge works of the present day, works that have made his name renowned in every quarter of the globe, is a matter of common knowledge. Alfred Krupp died and his son, Friedrich Alfred Krupp, the friend of the Kaiser, reigned in his stead, continuing the same victorious path until the 22nd of November, 1902, when he followed his father. After his death the works passed into the hands of the eldest daughter, Fraulein Bertha Krupp, the richest woman in Europe, and was converted into a company with a capital of \$75,000,000 on the 1st of July, 1905.

The company is managed by a directorate of 19 members, who in their turn are answerable to a board of five members, including Herr Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, the husband of Fraulein Krupp, who possesses practically all the shares of the company.

THE SECRET PROCESS.
It was the secret of crucible steel bequeathed by Frederick Krupp to his son that made the Krupp works. Its incomparable qualities and purity have enabled perfectly homogeneous, uniform and dense blocks to be cast. These characteristics caused the Prussian government to give the works their first order for 320 cannons, and from that day, the connection between government and works has never been severed. Huntsman of Sheffield, an Englishman, had also discovered the secret of making crucible steel some hundred years before Krupp, and he manufactured it for some time there. Unfortunately the secret was buried with him and lay dormant until revived by Krupp.

It is impossible for the uninitiated visitor to gather anything but a fleeting impression of the multifarious nature of the work carried on in the vast establishment, and it would take weeks to visit the 63 different departments that exist at Essen alone. In nine long extended cannon shops we see grim monsters of warfare, from the baby mountain gun up to the naval and fortress gun of the largest caliber lying in rows over 40 feet in length that weigh 40 tons and are capable of hurling a projectile weighing eight hundredweight a distance of about 16 miles. There are others, the nickel headed projectiles of which can pierce the strongest armor of any "Dreadnought" afloat at a distance of three miles. Some of these shells are filled with over a thousand steel balls or more than sufficient to annihilate half an infantry regiment. Up to the present day Krupp's have supplied the various countries of the world with over 50,000 cannon, the orders given including siege guns, coast defense howitzers, mountain artillery, etc.

If we go past the cannon shops we

End of the Lottery In Sight in Paris

(Special Correspondence.)
PARIS, July 12.—Within a few months the lottery will be a thing of the past in France. Modern progress looks with a severe eye on institutions which once were considered entirely innocent and the lottery now is condemned as pernicious gambling. With its going the hope of ultimate fortune will fade out of many gray lives but at the same time many a wage earner will be saved from the temptation to deprive his family of comforts and necessities in order to woo fortune.

The lottery at least has the dignity of antiquity. History tells us that it was instituted in Rome during the reign of Augustus, which began before the Christian era and Nero distributed free lottery tickets in an effort to regain his lost popularity after his persecution of the Christians.

After the dark ages we find the lottery flourishing again and in great favor at Genoa. This was in the fifteenth century. Venice also had a game at this period which was identical to the same as the lottery, but in this city it went under the name of Blagues. The Venetians, realizing the inability of the average citizen, whose taste was luxurious and whose love of the beautiful was paramount, to obtain many of the treasures in the art world for his sole edification, arranged the game of Blagues, in which for a comparative trifle he stood a chance of possessing some costly object that otherwise would be beyond his means. Often in this way, rare laces, priceless Venetian glass, tapestries, etc., passed into the hands of a connoisseur whose limited wealth could not have purchased them otherwise.

LOTTERY TAKES ROOT.
The first knowledge we have of the lottery taking root in France is during the reign of Francis I at the same time it was introduced into Holland and Switzerland. Francis I realized the power of a lottery to fill a depleted exchequer, and issued an edict authorizing Jean Laurant to get one under way. Parliament opposed this rather dubious way of raising funds, but the king's will prevailed, and after the game the treasury was richer by \$10,000 in gold, a sum that was considered large in those days. A few years later, however, all scruples against the lottery disappeared. The extravagance at the courts and the intermittent wars kept the treasury constantly drained upon to replenish it. An instance of this kind was in 1666, when Louis XIV was to be married. In honor of the event Paris was turned over to the beautifiers. New boulevards were laid out, monuments erected and it was demanded that the Pont Royal should be reconstructed.

No people in the world love their city as the Parisians, so when the city was given to a man named Fonti to organize a lottery for this purpose, the coffers soon were filled. In the eighteenth century the lotteries were specialized and under the guidance of the state were catalogued as the Lottery of Paris Works the Loan Lottery, the Abandoned Children Lottery, etc.

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In June, 1909, some socialist deputies put before the chamber a bill to abolish the lottery. The assembled members were told that an institution that had been in existence since before the Christian era was immoral and a swindle. These assertions raised a storm of opposition and indignation, as every lottery must be authorized by the government. The Socialists, however, had a strong ally in Clemenceau, who was then prime minister, and he declared that he, also, was against the lottery, and now that the question had been raised he would authorize no more and furthermore would do all in his power to liquidate those that were then in operation. Briand, the present prime minister, decreed the liquidation of all the lotteries—41 in number.

In 1835 the rules governing the lottery were altered and it was re-established under conditions somewhat resembling the American raffle. Besides money prizes, chances were taken on different articles of furniture, rare objects, jewels or paintings, the proceeds going to public charities. Of course these lotteries were always under government control and this condition exists today.

The lotteries are run on a grand scale and millions of dollars are put into circulation by them. Official placards are placed all over Paris and the other cities, while small handbills are scattered broadcast. Up-to-date methods are employed in running these immense undertakings for inducements are offered to the purchaser if he will take chances on a series of lotteries by allowing him a discount for a quantity. For instance, from Nov. 3, 1899 to Dec. 31, 1910, there is a group of lotteries holding a drawing every month. The amount to be distributed is \$214,000, divided in "lots"—six lots for \$20,000 each, three lots for \$10,000, five lots for \$40,000 and down to 240,000 lots which go as low as \$5. A chance on eight drawings for the larger amounts can be bought for \$4. The cost of a ticket to draw a possible small amount goes as low as 8 cents.

WORKING PEOPLE INVEST.
Practically all of the working people invest regularly in lottery tickets, but their outlay is generally on the 20 cent ticket and on the days that the winning numbers are to be announced, lines of earnestly waiting people are to be seen on the pavement for the lucky number that is to make them rich. Gray haired men who have played the game religiously for years and never have had their hopes realized by one winning, continue their monthly risk and buy a ticket or two with expectations just as keen as in the early days when as youths they made their first venture in this fascinating game of chance.

All say to themselves, "If I win the lottery this month I will do so and so." This is the class that will feel most keenly the closing up of the big game of chance. What future outlook is there for them, they argue. They can only eke out a bare living each week and never lay anything aside. The lottery alone brightened the horizon of their life. On Dec. 24 they will have the last opportunity to risk their pitance which is to bring them wealth and the thought overwhelms them.

No one can get up a lottery of his